

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims:

1. **(Currently Amended)** A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics during stonewashing and/or biostoning of indigo-dyed cotton fabrics by contacting the dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process, **characterized in that** the dye redeposition inhibitor is a polyester, ~~which is producible~~ obtained by reacting at least the following monomers during an esterification reaction:

- (A) one or more dicarboxylic acid compound(s), wherein terephthalic acid makes up more than 90 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid compounds employed,
 - (B) one or more diol compound(s) having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, wherein ~~the~~ ethylene glycol makes up more than 90 mole% of the diol compounds employed, and
 - (C) polyetherols with one or two hydroxy groups having at least 6 oxygen atoms, wherein polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight from 2,000 to 8,000 g/mole makes up more than 90 wt.% of the polyetherols employed, and
- the monomers (A), (B), and (C) ~~result in~~ comprise more than 80 wt.% of the ~~incorporated~~ monomers in the polyester.

2. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 1,
In particular, the method in a preferred embodiment is characterized in that the monomers (A), (B), and (C) ~~come to~~ comprise more than 90 wt.% preferably more than 95 wt.% of the ~~incorporated~~ monomers in the polyester. ~~particularly more than 95 wt.%.~~

3. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of the preceding claims 1 or 2,

characterized in that the polyesters ~~is furthermore producible by using~~ comprises a monomer

(D) of one or more polyol compound(s) with at least 3 OH groups having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms, especially glycerol.

4. **(Currently Amended)** A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics by contacting the dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process,

characterized in that the dye redeposition inhibitor is a polyester, ~~which is producible~~ obtained by reacting at least the following monomers during an esterification reaction:

(A) 20 to 50 mole% of one or more dicarboxylic acid compound(s),

(B) more than 0 to 30 mole% of one or more diol compound(s) having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

(C) 10.1 to 50 mole% of one or more water-dilutable polyetherol(s), ~~which can be~~ produced by the addition of one or more C₂- to C₄-alkylene oxide(s) to a C₁ to C₁₈ alcohol, especially a C₁ to C₆ alcohol, with one hydroxy group, wherein the alkylene oxide/alcohol mole ratio is in the range from 4 to 100 : 1, and

(D) 10.1 to 29.9 mole % of one or more polyol compound(s) having at least 3 OH groups.

5. **(Original)** The method according to claim 4,
characterized in that 1 to 10 mole% of the diol compound (B) is incorporated.

6. **(Original)** A method according to any one of claims 4 or 5,
characterized in that the average molecular weight of the polyester is less 5,000 g/mole, preferably
from 2,000 to 5,000 g/mole.

7. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of the ~~preceding~~ claims 4 or
5,
characterized in that the dicarboxylic acid compounds (A) ~~comprise~~ are selected from the group
consisting of terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, ~~and~~ phthalic acid and their derivatives, and mixtures
thereof, especially terephthalic acid and its derivatives, preferably in a quantity of greater 90 mole%
of terephthalic acid and its derivatives, based on the incorporated dicarboxylic acid compounds.

8. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of the ~~preceding~~ claims 4 or
5,
characterized in that independently of one another

- (a) no tricarboxylic acid compounds and
- (b) less than 10 wt.% of isophthalic acid or its derivatives and especially no isophthalic acid or
its derivatives

are employed.

9. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of the ~~preceding~~ claims 4 or

5.

characterized in that the diol compound (B) is ethylene glycol, ~~and/or~~ or propylene glycol or mixtures thereof.

10. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of ~~the preceding~~ claims 4 or

5.

characterized in that the polyester is anionically modified by incorporation of anionic monomers and/or is capped with terminal groups.

11. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of ~~the preceding~~ claims 4 or

5.

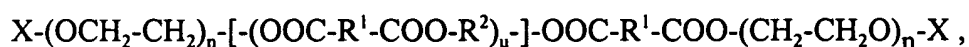
characterized in that the polyetherols (C) are alkylene oxide addition products of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or their mixtures ~~to~~ and aliphatic C₁ to C₁₈ alcohols, preferably C₁ to C₆ alcohols, and/or water ~~to water or methanol~~.

12. **(Currently Amended)** A method of preventing or minimizing dye redeposition onto textile fabrics during stonewashing and/or biostoning of indigo-dyed cotton fabrics by contacting the

dyed fabric comprising cotton fibers with a dye redeposition inhibitor during the dye removal process,

characterized in that the dye redeposition inhibitor is comprised a of a polyesters having composed ~~according to~~ the formula:

In one embodiment, the polyesters used in the method of the present invention have the formula:



wherein each **R¹** residue is a 1,4-phenylene residue, optionally substituted by mono- or di-C₁-C₃-alkyl; the **R²** residues are principally ethylene residues, 1,2-propylene residues, or mixtures thereof; each **X** represents independently of one another hydrogen, a C₁ to C₁₂ hydrocarbon residue, especially ethyl or methyl; each **n** is a number from 7 to 115, and **u** is a number from 3 to 10.

13. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of claims 5 ~~to or~~ 12, characterized in that the polyester ~~or polyester blend~~ is liquid at room temperature.

14. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to ~~any one of the preceding~~ claims 13, **characterized in that** for the removal of dye abrasive stones and/or enzymes, especially at least

cellulases, are put into contact with the fabric in order to achieve a stonewashed look.

15. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims 13,~~
characterized in that the dye redeposition inhibitor is put into contact with the fabric both during
the stonewashing step and the preceding desizing step.

16. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to ~~any one of the preceding claims 13,~~
characterized in that the polyetherols (C) have from 16 to 180 C₂ to C₄ alkylene oxide units.

17. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to any one of claims 1; or 2, ~~and/or 7~~
~~to 11,~~
characterized in that the polyester is not made utilizing polyols having at least have less than 3 OH
groups.

18. **(Original)** The method according to claim 12,
characterized in that the polyesters have molecular weights of less than 5,000 g/mole.

19. (Cancel)

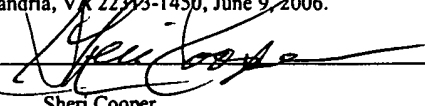
20. (Currently Amended) An indigo-dyed cotton fabric,
~~characterized in that the indigo-dyed cotton fabric is produced in the presence of a polyester~~
~~during a stonewashing or biostoning process in order to prevent dye redeposition and the polyester~~
~~is defined by any one of claims 1 to 13 and/or 16 to 18 by the method of any one of Claims 1 or 12.~~

Respectfully submitted,



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